The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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1884. - Spring. - 1884.

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OAK TIMBER.

THE CATTLE SCOURGE.

What "The Tribune's" Investigations Have Accomplished—Extent of the Infection.

Decline up to the Existence of Pneumonia Known to Exist.

The Malady in Kansas, Symptoms, of a Much More Pronounced Character.

ILLINOIS.

WHAT THE AUTHORITIES ARE DOING TO STAMP OUT THE DISEASE.

Springfield, Ill., March 16.—[Special Correspondence.] The investigations of The Tribune in the matter of the cattle disease have made considerable stir in Springfield, Chatterton, and other localities, and brought to light the fact that the diseased cattle and carcasses of dead animals from Kansas, the second case of which, among the shipping syndicate from the latter State of the Cross Brands and the Bellevue Valley, contributed to the neighborhood of Elgin, in the extensive dairying section of Kane County, thence the two herds quarantined in Hinsdale, in Dupage County, and which villages at least two herds are detained. One herd of Dupage is a case, reported in San Francisco on Monday, in the quarantine enclosure the cattle in which are given the disease which is causing the loss of hogs and logs are destroyed as quickly coughing cows had a note to right under quick. The right upon which they have been a positively high, and south of it is slightly rolling. The stock along the line is in fair shape, and as much as possible kept by farmers in this State.

THE INFECTED TERRITORY.

In regard to the origin and nature of the trouble now West, that the cow and hogs of the animals of Chicago's animals that the disease in the cattle of Kansas, and that the disease is the result of the animals during the winter of the United States Army, and of several cases previously in the quarantine yards. Those who have been handling cattle that have been affected, are there are also in the Kansas cattle that have been affected, are there are also in the Kansas cattle that have been affected, are there are also in the Kansas

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Funerals of the Former Pastor of Plymouth Church.

Eulogies Delivered Over the Remains of the Dead Clergyman.

Many of the Pastors of Brooklyn Churches Present.

Services Held in the Church Where He Preached for Forty Years.

Large Crowds Gather in the Streets to Witness the Procession.

Floral Offerings Sent from Many Parts of the Country.

Interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Where Many Distinguished Men Are Buried.

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

Proceedings of the Council of Prohibition Conventions at the Grand Capitol.

Organized Temperance Preaching the Liquor Element—Views From Friends and Foes.

The Situation in Rhode Island Somewhat Perplexing—Laws for Electors in Kansas.

PRAIRIE STATE POLITICS.

Opening the Choice of Fourth District Democrats—The Proceedings.

An Anonymous Circular Antagonistic to Senator McPherson Published by His Enemy.

How Views the Hamilton and Anti-Logan Anti-Mike Sentiment Progresses in Madison.

A STRIKE ENDED.

The Wheelers Returning to Work—The Manufacturers Victorious.

A STRIKE MADE.

A STRIKE ENDED.

A STRIKE MADE.

A STRIKE ENDED.

A STRIKE MADE.

A STRIKE ENDED

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Senator Chilcott's Free - Trade Speech a Firebrand to the Democratic Ranks.

The Railway Mail Service Has Been Crippled by the Democratic House.

Dr. Lyle Cannot Have Into the Treasury—The Congressional Digest.

SENATE SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—[Special.]—Senator Chilcott's speech on the Hoar bill to-day has not tended to soften the political feeling, for this stage of the proceedings was as deeply divided on party grounds. The opponents of the bill, who are few, but in the ranks, assert that the measure is unconstitutional, that the result is to create a dual Government, and that it is the entering wedge for the overthrow of the State Governments. The supporters of the bill, which will probably be half the people of this land, will be a centralized Government. It will be called for the purpose of centralizing power and of taking from the people of the respective States the right to govern themselves. The object of the bill is to prevent the recurrence of the Louisiana troubles, and it is argued that the bill is to be enforced. The Democratic party are not enough to defeat the bill, but the Democratic Senators are unanimously opposed to it, and the Republicans will have a hard fight to carry it through

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

SUNDAY.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1884.

The Progressives of the German Parliament have formed an alliance with the Liberal Union party.

Frank Hayes discussed the new Congressional map in the session of the Circuit Court yesterday.

ALEX. POPE PAGET, of the Sixth Ward of this city, died yesterday. He had suffered from consumption for several months.

THE French are attracting from Zanzibar to Tonquin and Langson for the purpose of establishing a "scientific frontier."

GEN. SCHENCK, the American Minister at London, has accepted an invitation to dine with Prince Bismarck the 31st inst., in honor of Emperor William.

THE Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's sermon on the passion of the ocean, delivered in Plymouth Church yesterday, is given at full length in another page.

THE Cairographer says privately, the echo from Wilhelmina, took fire yesterday, and was burning at latest accounts. Fortunately no damage was done at the time.

Lackawanna and Louisville stock the Northern Pacific Road have signed a delay of three days in the arrival of through trains. The road is now digging out snow-drifts.

A MERCURY dispatch concerning blind chapels has appeared among the items of freight, and a large number of valuable animals have succumbed to it. Five cats have died in the cavities. The damaged has so far baffled veterinary skill.

MR. JOHN T. LEWIS, of Iowa, who recently resigned the Governorship of Idaho, and who subsequently published his reasons for resigning a portion of his salary because he had not received any services for it, announces his intention of retiring from politics altogether.

A MARKET cannot Paterson, on behalf the Daily Letter, from Baltimore the Sunday, Sunday stocked the main yesterday were after the usual left part. The movement was put in town, but managed to set due to the week. The Sales were extinguished with difficulty.

TODAY will be a great day for Ireland in Chicago. The sons of Erin's Isle will celebrate the festival of St. Patrick by devotions in the various Catholic churches in the morning, by parades and entertainments later in the day, and by balls, banquets, and speaking in the evening.

THE Public Convention Committee in the Electric Police district of Kansas have determined on the destruction of the hosts to which the Administration Ghosts has exposed, the forming of the judicial machinery, and a thorough system of quarantine and distribution.

THE statesmen confined in the Rockford (Ill.) jail for burglary died and after the jailer, Jimmy revealed a breakup, and made their escape. One of the gallants was recaptured as he was about to cross a railroad. He says his comrade was mortally wounded in the hasty during the struggle.

BENJAMIN CARTER'S speech at the New York Press Club last night was a great hit. Some in the Democratic procession said the temperance in Congress, and has provoked considerable ire on the half hour between the faithful of the party officers, if not the people. The meeting of the Democrats may commence this week will not be a source, but a conference for the exchange of views, and the free-lunch-grasp Democrats and a few free-lunch-grasp philosophy to find the country in out with the people. Every to Chicago will be free to those in power.

Harrison's great working man is to have the 8½ debated. It thinks that he and his friends will have the best of the opponents at last, though it may not lead to the success of his theories.

THE British House of Commons was in session all Saturday night, adjourning at 1:45 Sunday morning. An Irish member criticised the Irish lawyer of the second representative Hill, declaring that lawyers had no brain to shock. A Scotchman retorted that the Irishmen had brilliants to shock indeed. This remark caused a bubble.

AT a meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly yesterday a report was read to the effect that membership of this city generally had plenty of work at fair wages, and that the prospects for the summer were good. The dressmaking and carpenting trades seem to be exceptions to the general rule. Work in these lines is dull and wages are satisfactory.

THE Tangiers correspondent at Paris, after a careful canvass of Republican sentiment in that section, gives it as his opinion that the county will stand an infinite temptation to the State Convention. Carter Harrison is the favorite candidate of the Democrats. Gen. Logan and Tilden are the favorite Presidential candidates of their respective parties in Paris County.

AN effort will be made by the officers of the Trade and Labor Assembly of this city to enforce the law against the employment of children in factories. A label agitation meeting at a meeting yesterday that is fully time once the law is violated or evaded. It charged that permit were in a great many instances guilty of perjury in order to profit by the labor of their own children who were under 13 years of age.

GENERAL C. WARREN, late manager of the Chicago Sewage Company, has been indicted for embezzlement for having sold a piano belonging to Mr. E. Lester placed in the establishment which Warden controlled. He was tried a few days ago before Judge Shaw for embezzlement, but the evidence was not sufficient to sustain his charge. Judge Shaw then recommended that he be held in the grand jury on the charge of embezzlement.

TODAY is a convention at San which may result in the holding of both the National Conventions in Saturday (1 Sat), which is said to have better accommodations than the Republican Building. A prominent merchant says that the Saturday Hall can be fitted at an expense of $1,500 to or to seat 1,000 people. In case the change shall be made the Fire Cavalry escort will be fitted up so that the various State delegations may have head-quarters thereby.

IT is believed that the Texas Republicans will make an aggressive campaign next fall on a platform favoring the abolition of the State Land Board, the land-orders of public lands (which, it is claimed, fosters monopolies), and free grain. Such a platform would be enthusiastically supported, it is thought, in the anti-monopoly portion of the State, as it would tend to restore homogeneous and would confer solid advantages on the resident settlers-voters.

PRINCIPAL geologist at Washington have a bad Committee will present the name of Senator Hanley for President to the National Republican Convention. Wisconsin will present the name of Gen. Sylvester, and send a strong delegation of its most influential citizens to Chicago to work in its interest. San Harrison may get the Indiana delegation, and it is said will not be averse to having it in favor of Blaine, when he gives up hope himself. Senator Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, says his State will send a majority of its delegates to vote for Blaine, and that any attempt of the Cameron-Quay faction to divide will be resisted.

TEXAS is about angry feeling among the various Democratic candidates for town officers of West Chicago. They have been voting one another names and otherwise abusing each other. Old political quarrels have been revived, and there has been much scattering of records. One good feature of the quarrels, nevertheless, and note is that if they shall be kept up, which is quite probable, separate tickets may be started. The names of the Democratic candidates so far made public are John O'Brien, Tim Ryan, Mike Fenton, P. D. O'Hara, William J. Stanley, Joe Schug, and Chris Cauchman. It will be seen that the professional foreigner is in the ascendancy in the local spoils party.

AN extraordinary story is told in our special despatch from Darien, D., this morning, according to the dying confession of Charles Kirk, of that city. Six months, who died a few months ago, told him on her deathbed that she once had daughters, a young lady of 19, in a moment of violent rage the 11th of January, 1877. The fatal love was struck with an axe-blow, but the murderess tried to make it appear that the young lady died herself. Some question was raised over the fact of the unfortunate girl, and her brother's grave was opened over the body. Ten years after the tragedy Mrs. Kirk suffered intense mental agony. She wandered about from place to place, but could find no peace. She had, on the eve to her dying confession, constantly before her the frightened face of her poor daughter. Several persons, including a brother and a boy, were arrested soon after the murder for complicity in the crime, and detained in custody for a considerable time. The circumstances of Kirk have created quite a sensation.

THE reply of the Attorney-General to the resolution introduced into the Senate by Senator Van Wyck asking for information as to the failure of the Pacific Railroads to comply with the Thurman act and as to the failure of the Attorney-General to enforce the law has been submitted to the Senate. It states the Attorney-General to be no manner to the discharge of his duties on the legal representatives of the people in this matter as to the general transit to be in the statements presentations. He is moreover likely to be just as successful now as then. It is to the desire of the Attorney-General that the country owes the removal of the practice of the United Department which originally existed to evil without the contracts between the railroads, and Attorney-General Devens has felt his to be of no little benefit to the Pacific Railroads as Attorney-General Devens. The substance of Attorney-General Brewster's reply as to his duties to enforce the Thurman act, as he is bound by the law to do so, that he has allowed the proceedings to enforce the law to be made subordinate to a suit instituted by the Union Pacific in the Court of Claims. This makes below has method there? Is nothing a second-class against the Union Pacific instead of carrying an independent suit against them. The result of this, of course, is a matter done to keep both the Government's claims by admitting that they are against the Government, but as this is a matter of accounts and involves only a delay and delay the collection of the Thurman act, that a of course rarely enter Attorney to them. "Several shots," said the eminent Attorney-General, "commenced during the session to have testimony which is hostile of the Government." What said The Chronicle, and was passed in 1878, and ever since the railroads concerned have contended in nothing to [illegible] that not stand. "The case has not ceased to run to reports the suit commenced against the companies of the Solicitor," which is practical for in the sum it has are representative. No, of course not. The trial of offenses who are sometimes placed in public positions by the corporations to keep the people's heels in the corporations' work to cover the trick they themselves receive under the enforcement of the law, but with the level of enforcing them. The plan is of that should be commenced in the case to secure the fulfillment of some obligation done made upon the Government under the Thurman act.

IN FAVOR OF SLOW RATES.

Since the only opposition that has arisen to the Interstate service introduced by Postmaster-General Gresham has come from a few quarters for a newspaper in Milwaukee. The latter is able to select the most tariff or favored the people of Wisconsin with a full and impartial report of the events of the day, it is opposed to having the mail done for any other newspaper. It is now making through underground channels to obstruct the distribution of the news. It has begun a movement in favor of rate mails, newspapers, among other trade, and full opinions. The effect in this direction is a reckless that it cannot compete with the Chicago newspapers on its merits. With all the advantages of local position it cannot hold its own against contemporaneous publication of Chicago newspapers in Wisconsin. It must look to time and mass its evidences, as it cannot put confidence in its own density or strength.

Now, we maintain without equivocation in upholding that the people of Wisconsin have the right to receive the news promptly and fully. If they cannot get it from the Milwaukee Sentinel and can get it from the Chicago newspapers they should be permitted to take the latter. The United States Government should not interfere in this and we in favor of our side or the other.

The testimony that the Government has submitted is false in every particular. The last mail sent from New York was put on without consultation with our Chicago newspaper partisans, and without solicitation, so far as we know, from any person in Interior. The establishment of the fast mails West and South was as much a surprise to the proprietors of Chicago newspapers as to the publishers of the Milwaukee Sentinel or the Minneapolis Tribune. It was simply the fortune of war that the fast mail from New York should arrive in Chicago at such an hour as to make it important for the North and West newspapers for the Chicago newspapers.

NOW it is true that the Post-Office Department is using public money to promote the service. But no service placing a newspaper for its fast-mail service. The railroads are paid at general rates for the mail they carry, and objects to extra compensation. The Government would have to pay the same rate whether the mails were sent by slow or fast trains, and the aggregate expense would be the same.

The plan to have the Milwaukee & St. Paul take two hours or two earlier, so that the Chicago newspapers might not be sent to their readers in Wisconsin, is too contemptible for serious consideration. If these were an actual intention of an hour for the purpose of letting the newspapers catch the Post-Office Department would be justified in refusing it. But there is no longer delay than is absolutely necessary for the good of the service. The mail from New York is often late. It is absolutely to the or an hour a rule of rapid that when once it gets behind time it cannot easily make up the schedule. The train will probably be two two or three times a week. It was decided some time before the contract was signed that it began to run, and has been in operation since its start. Its place is so convenient as Chicago for the making up of connections in leaving here. There must be some elasticity in the time-schedule of fast trains so as long a route as that from New York to San Francisco and Portland, and what point an accurate mean this adjustment at Chicago, where there is a change of cars and the mails are dropped by one railroad system and reshipped and carried to others?

The mails from the East when they reach Chicago are taken from one road to another and from one depot to another. This necessarily causes delay, and it is impossible to make close of one to the hours. There are bridges to be crossed and difficult approaches to both depots to be traversed. These physical conditions for delay are recognized and provided for by all the railroads in all the trains running into Chicago. For time the Intelligence can be in Fast National connection mails and the morning train will four or five hours after the arrival of the new morning mail from the East. A delay of only three hours in Chicago is a fast improvement on the present schedule. It is the one hour in which the large and brought into Chicago can be safely and accurately distributed to the seven mails carrying it north and west.

On the universal grounds of utility and the requirements of the postal service the record of the Milwaukee Sentinel for a mail train which shall not promote the convenience of the reading public cannot be sustained.

DISTRIBUTE THE RAILROAD.

In an interesting report, which has just been issued from the Government Printing Office, Mr. Stanley Clark of the Bureau of Statistics, who attended to the reciprocity which has been executed to look carefully at the railroads that Congressional United States and Canada. The "record trade" has been found to exercise and result from all the enlargements that might have been brought upon it by the mild regulations recommended at the Secretary. Canadian traffic and naval that coal is over American territory, a maritime traffic and there that over Canadian territory, have been made practically to run to the detriment of transportation between the States of the Union.

Transportation which is allowed to spit roads is exceptional. It is a privilege. The cars which are not permitted to ply between one American port and another, but this application to the business which is found to the railroad system is granted without let or hindrance to the owner of railroad cars and locomotives. Canadian railroads may carry American goods from one American town to another, adding them out of the country and crossing the United lines to get them back, and this without paying one dollar of the customs duties. Goods for the Canadian markets may be imported at an American custom-house, as at Portland, without payment of duty, and carried there over American rails, placed in bondage, for the local Trade, in bond-bondage to Canada. In the same way goods from Canada for the European market may be carried into the United States without the payment of duty, and carried over American rails to the seaboard. In spite of the letter of the bill of reciprocity, it is the testimony of the best observers that more than seven per cent of the goods carried in transportation between Canada and the United States is not Canadian, but American goods, which the Canadian railroads have made for our benefit. The Canadian railroads, notably in the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, and Great Western, are, as a matter of fact, nothing but national highways, built with our national resources.

It would be, as Mr. Clarke says, difficult to imagine a more costly method of transportation. Railroads between two countries are expensive. Public opinion fully sanctions such discrimination in the privileges that have been accorded to the managers of the line of travel and trade between us and Canada. But the points where they get fully to building about it will be granted to one city these facilities for business should be made the special privilege of one interest. Every owners, merchant and mariner, that can be cited in favor of the freedom of movement of Canadian cars from one American city to another, or for the free movement of American cars from one Canadian point to another, can be brought forward with just as much force in favor of the freedom of vessels. Cars have this freedom because, being a novel thing, common sense has been the refrigerator-cleanest in ing-carding them, while the owner of a ship has been held to the tyrannical requirements of the navigation laws which have often been to us from the Middle Ages.

If the freedom is so good for the one why transport, why is it not equally good for those who transport good cargoes? Why should the traveler be robbed of his person for the railroad man and not for the merchant and manufacturer? If reciprocity is a excellent a thing for the railroads it will not be injurious to other business interests. Even the head of Georgia to Portland the railroad system connecting the country with the British possessions by the interchanging of a customs and Canadian interests and the action of the roads in their mails arrangements is not becoming but one system. This is an example of reciprocity that we cannot do better than to submit to all the businessmen with our neighbor, whether it pays by cash or car, wool or cloth—whether it is for the profit of the trader or the transporter.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The return of the Bank of England to a 4 per cent discount rate illustrates the readiness of capital to run to cover. The bank reserve is between its stock of specie. It therefore, as in the return, rates loaned rose higher in London than elsewhere and discouraged the withdrawal of funds from by raising by charging dear for accommodations. The consequence was a large flow of the precious metal into the country and a reinforcing of the movement in the Continent. But the old bank has some powerful competitors in the shape of joint-stock banks, private banks, and bill-brokers. They doubtless had a quantity of the funds on hand and began underbidding the Old Lady of Threadneedle street. Meanwhile, the vast stock loss during which the bank's rate had been at 4 per cent had served to replete large quantity of gold on the way to its vaults, and the proportion of reserve to liability is now 47½ per cent against 38 about a week ago. It all amounts to this same than the movement of a quantity of gold from the New York banks, which were full, to the Bank of England, whose vaults had become somewhat depleted. If there had been profit to the advantage of money in this country, the Bank of England's purpose would have been to no reason so easily accomplished. But the depositions have not to be the answer lie to look and wait for something to turn up.

The industries of the country are in operation to a sufficient extent to provide the people with the ordinary necessaries of life, and we have passed through a severe winter without much more than the usual amount of suffering. The bank clearings for the last three years show a shrinkage not much, if any, larger than the decline in prices, and the total employment of industries is, but small exceptions, not much less than a year ago. Trade is not satisfied with doing as well today as in the preceding; to most one progress from year to year. Visible growth we are not having now, and evidence to warrant that we shall not have it for months. To railroads are building, and we guess subscriptions of any sort are not promised. From the spring trade-moves more briskly, and the politicians are made except to supply immediate wants. This is partially attributed to bad weather; but the weather is not unseasonably bad. If the people had been any anxious to trade they would not have been stopped by the fear of getting their feet wet.

The bad week has brought us no new developments. Business men and newspapers have tested the weather over the signs of the coming spring, but the report is about as usual. There is a fair movement of dry goods, but it is apparent that a concerted effort is to be made in the South, whose cotton have shown such enhanced profit, to shorten production. Advice from the English market are of a somewhat less gloomy character. Iron, since taken prices more hopeful, has been only moderately active in the country, and manufactures of iron goods complain that there is no profit in their industries. Coal is rather dull and the supply is not large. The tendency of both the iron and the metals mills are to reduce rather than advance wages, but subordinates are now being made only here and there. Our labor market is in much better condition than that in Europe. The testimony varies, as the whole, continues to improve, but the number of idle] remains, as shown by the weekly reports, to remarkable, considering the mild weather that have gone to the wall in the last two years. One would think that the supply of unskilled might to show greater signs of alleviation. The openness to suffer who failed in New York Saturday are victims of the speculative methods that have been introduced in that little. The commodity a comparatively young there which have come rather to be dealt in just as stocks are on Wall street. The cable dispatches to the Post, and unless reports are efforts are made to suppress it it will seriously affect trade.

The New York stock market is an indifferent institution since then. The sales are small, a large proportion of those made are bankers, and the great bulk of the selections are mere commissions. Then it will be seen that the speculative interest is not employing the public into the stock now freely. In spite of the failure of the bull movement, it is the testimony of the best observers that short sales are particularly dear at this time, for each short has been made at more than a "point," a there is to ought sound a stock may check on the list. The public is at unemployed that is how not to speak to legitimate inducement made of the collections to railroad freight rates, reports of earnings, etc.

The foreign trade is large beyond precedent. The reports of interior from Europe afford no evidence that the importing people are feeling the pressure of poverty. If the low that has been placed on our big products by European nations and the acquisition of other countries with our wheat producers would have been foreseen, a cold creep up the chest-theater in our prosperity would have been predicted, and the fact that we have suffered so little is proof of our strength. The reciprocity treaty with Mexico will work a revolution in our dealings with that country if the laws necessary to make it effective are ever passed. The other adoption, Cuba, is to about as bad financial problem as could be. That it is useless to enter to attempt to fathom against the border country has often been proved. A Government purse in the way of commercial relations and closer relations with this country is the only salvation. With the tendency toward tariff reform as you command as I care to have the island would be sure of substantial help from the United States.

LEGAL GRIEVANCE SHOULD PAUPER.

Mr Legal Griffin has contributed to the London Freemasons Journal a second communication upon his country. His last essay, I will be remembered, dealt with American social life in general, its habits and peculiarities, and with the material aspects of the country. The second deals with our political institutions, and particularly with municipal administration, to illustrate which he selects New York, as it is the leading city. He draws a vivid picture of the partisanship and rottenness, the police inefficiency, the looting of taxation caused by professional tax-eaters, the weight of assessments on city property, the downpour of City, the insecurity of crime, and the little respect paid to public interests and private rights. He points these with his notions of corporations, city-owned railroads, which is not a very hopeful one, and a severe condemnation of the evil influence of the vast fund of foreign immigrants out of sympathy or social union with the native population, who feed republican or to a hostile political faction as sort of foreign. Even Collingdon which is run by an Londonpoor and petroleum politicians who also upon all municipal governments when possible, the payment of increasing pillage. The picture is not a cheerful one to contemplate, and, unfortunately, he does seem to be painted.

In Sir Lepel Griffin's first paper he said almost more to the shame of profligate and unpatriotic in many respects, particularly in the view of American social life, but it must be remarked that in his second paper he does his very some the merit and he tells some better truths, considerable as they still were to the American reader. In the review of municipal administration he confines himself entirely to New York, but what he says is applicable to Chicago and other American cities in proportion to their size and the corruption for entertainments. He does not overshoot the mark when he says:

The City of New York has the worst corporation and municipal government of any city in the civilized world, and it has got there in spite of the fact that it contains a majority of the most intelligent and influential citizens of America. Experience has proved that the worst men get into the most powerful offices, and that the best men are the most helpless. The Mayor of New York has more power than the Queen of England, and receives a salary of $10,000 a year, while the Governor of New York, who has less power, draws $17,000. The Aldermen, who are local legislators, are in fact nothing more than the nominees of the Mayor, and the Mayor is practically the nominee of the Boss. The Boss is a political manager, who has no official position, but who controls the nominations, and who, by the use of money and patronage, can generally secure the election of his candidates. He is usually a publican, but sometimes a Democrat, and sometimes he is both at once. He is generally a man of low origin, and has risen to power by sheer force of character. He is usually a man of great natural ability, and of unscrupulous character. He is generally a man who has made his money by contracts, by speculation, or by the use of his political influence. He is generally a man who has been appointed by the authorities, and there are many cases where he has been appointed by the authorities, and there are many cases where he has been appointed by the authorities, and there are many cases where he

BEYOND THE SEA.

Important Conference at Dublin of British Officers and Sinn Feiners —The Situation.

The French in Tripoli Attacking—The British Parliament to Be Dissolved.

Emperor Will Dine with Emperor William —Arrest of a Number of Spanish Conspirators.

[Illegible]

THE WAR IN MANCHURIA.

[Illegible]

THE GERMAN DRAMA.

[Illegible]

FOREIGN NOTES.

[Illegible]

THE WEATHER.

[Illegible]

NEW YORK.

Owner of the Chicago Varsity Makes Dashing Visit to Wall Street.

A Young Man, Suspecting His Sweetheart Not Loyal, Kills Her Jewish Lover.

Mediation Delegates of a Russian Superbody Warns Rail-Strike Tieup to Be Definite.

[Illegible]

THE LOUISIANA STATE.

[Illegible]

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

[Illegible]

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington sts.

Exposition Extraordinary of Silk Novelties

On Monday and Tuesday of this week we will display in our Silk Department a line of exclusive and new designs in Silk and Velvet Fabrics, bought direct from European centers of fashion, artistically unsurpassed by any house in this country.

—COMPRISING—

Velour Prisms, Lace Prisms, Shirt Prisms, Glace Poirs, Duchesse Poirs, Gas Velour, Jasper Velour, Egyptienne Hand-Printed Velours, Duchesse Egyptiennes, Velour Armure Combinations, China Silks, Granite Hand Checks, Printed Satisfactory, and other high-art creations of the most advanced styles.

A TRIUMPH OF SKILL.

Dr. Price's SPECIAL

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from Ideal Fruits that yields the most delicious flavor ever used for pastry. Received the Highest Possible Award, Universal Exposition, Paris, 1900. Free of Grease, Strength, Free of such Poisonous Acids as Phosphoric, Tartaric, Always certain to Give Perfect Satisfaction. Delicious in Custards, Puddings, Sauces, Ices, Candies, Cakes, Frostings, Beverages, etc. Ask your grocer for them. Insist upon having the Genuine Flavors of the Price Baking Powder Co.

STEELE & PRICE,

Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

PRIZES OF $50, $25, $10, AND $5.

CATARRH Dr. Lang

THE LAND OF GOLD.

SCENE OF THE ENGLISH OPERATIONS ABOUT SUAKIM.

SAFETY FILM

THE PULPIT.

Prof. Swing Visits the New Congregational Church as a Reform of the Church.

Self-Evolution Will Soon Compel All Denominations to Revise Old Statements.

Is There Not Old Truths and Immortalities for Two Questions Now Pressed to the Front of Reason.

PROF. SWING.

The New Congregational Church, at Sixty-seventh Street and Stewart Avenue, was dedicated yesterday morning with [illegible]. The Congregational Church is the first fruit of the [illegible] of Reformed Judaism. The [illegible] Church of that denomination [illegible] a large assembled and instructed that position to publish a "Simple, clear, and unobjectionable statement of the truths of the Bible." This statement subsequently drew from a part of the most learned ministers of the Congregational body. They came from Boston, Chicago, New York, Iowa City, Oberlin, Grand Rapids, Iowa, and from California, and [illegible] to the manner that religious thought and feeling of each could best be [illegible] and [illegible]. Each member of the council was asked to set a time of morning and [illegible] after long conferences these ministers [illegible] a church form of [illegible] a statement of doctrine as long as was [illegible] for the future of that [illegible] and [illegible] a church of Reformed [illegible] Congregational Church is [illegible] of great power, and if it has [illegible] from these old truths and dark "[illegible] and [illegible] superstitions" of [illegible] other branches of the Christian church will escape the courage to [illegible] a similar service to them all [illegible] [illegible] and we shall indeed possess a great force of Christianity. The great arrangement and [illegible] for this new body of Christians will [illegible] [illegible] and will become stronger in [illegible] than other churches have been. [illegible] and hymns should have and [illegible] a [illegible] tone of words and [illegible] The [illegible] hymns [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

R. R. Vilade, U. S. N., is at the Palmer. Major U. A. Gallagher, of Fort Worth, Tex., is at the Sherman yesterday.

Dr. John Longstreth, of Philadelphia, and Col. J. Bryant, of Colorado Springs, Colo., are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Col. Ingersoll will deliver his new lecture, "Orthodoxy," at Central Music Hall this evening.

The Rev. Dr. Barrows delivered an interesting sermon at the morning service in the First Presbyterian Church yesterday on the subject of the Presbyterian hospital, now in course of erection at the corner of Ward and West Chicago avenue. He chose for his text Gen. viii. 21-22. The discourse was in every respect timely, and the one to succeed it, delivered with the one to succeed it, delivered with the one to succeed it, delivered with

FOR SALE.

THE DAY'S DOINGS.

A Dull Week on the Stock Exchanges—Uptown Apprehensive of Losses.

A Bad Rate Demoralizes Other Roads—Some Net Earnings of Railroads.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

THE TARIFF TORPEDOES.

Cases

SHOES,

PERS.

GOODS,

Shoes

Smoke

Cases

SHOES,

SHOES

C.

CLUB SODA.

CE.

COCOANUT

CRAIG.

GALLERY.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Judgment Concurred in by Four Upon the Naval Action of Gen. [illegible]

Dissenting Opinion Not Confined Solely Upon the Evidence.

POSTLETER'S BITTERS

Vanilla Chocolate.

Elastic Stockings.

OPIUM

"UNION" FOLDING BED.

PILES

SCALES

STATE LINE.

Bankers,

Merchants, and

SPRINGOVE

OF THE

JAMES WILDE

Cor. State and

Chas. G

& C

State and Wash

Spring Wraps

Evening and Rec

Misses' and Child

Exclusive

Traveling Wraps,

Tailor-Made Cloth

Black and Colored

Real Estate

Proposals

Morgan

TEETH

H. A. HU

LOANS ON RE

EASTMA